PER. DIV.
NYPL

The People's Korea

No. 810 EVERY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1976 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Messages from Foreign Party, Gov't Leaders On 28th Birthday of DPRK

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal; Rudolf Kirch Schlager, President of the Republic of Austria; Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of the Kingdom of Nepal; Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq; Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin; Lieutenant General Michel Michombero, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and President of the Republic of Burundi and Head of its Government; Ibrahim Nasir, President of the Republic of Maldives; Major General Juvenal Habyalimana, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Founder and Chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; Dr. Agostinho Neto, Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement and President of the People's Republic of Angola; Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Bhumibol Adulyaddet, King of the Kingdom of Thailand; General El-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta; Colonel Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of Mali and Head of State and Premier of the Government; Major Marien Ngouabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo; El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the United Republic of Cameroon; Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Liberation Army; Manuel Pinto Da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya; Gert Petersen, Chairman of the Socialist Popular Party of Denmark; Jorge Del Prado, General Secretary, and Raul Acosta, Deputy General Secretary and Chief of the Section of International Relation, of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; Carlos Altamirano Orrego, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile; and Aristides Pereira, President of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea; Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of Gambia; Olav the Fifth, King of the Kingdom of Norway; Margrethe the Second, Queen of the Kingdom of Denmark; Kristjan Eldldjarn, President of the Republic of Iceland; Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran; Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Ibrahim, King of Malaysia; Mohammed Daoud, Head of State of the Republic of Afghanistan; Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, President of the Republic of India; and Urho Kekkonen, President of the Republic of Finland.(KCNA)

Gifts Sent to Foreign Leaders

Madagascar

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

So Jin Yong, Ambassador of our country to Madagascar, on August 27 courteously conveyed to the President the technicolour documentary film of our country "The Visit of President Didier Ratsiraka, the Outstanding Leader of the Malagasy People, to Our Country," the gift sent by the great leader to the President, according to a report from Tananarive.

Expressing deep thanks to the great leader for the gift, the President said:

"Please convey my most heartfelt thanks to the respected and beloved, great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung, my brother and friend. And I also ask you to convey the warm greetings of the Malagasy people to the fraternal Korean people."

The President noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Madagascar was developing day by day.

Referring to the situation obtaining in our country today, he strongly denounced the provocation committed by the U.S. imperialists at Panmunjom. He said:

This provocation of the U.S. imperialists cannot be tolerated. We assure you once again that we are firmly standing on the side of the Korean people in their just struggle. Had the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea under the United Nations cloak been withdrawn from south Korea, such a dangerous situation would not have been created, we think. As long as the U.S. troops stay in south Korea, the tension and the danger of a new war cannot be dispelled in Korea. If a war broke out in Korea, it would gravely menace world peace and expand into a world war.

Therefore, we strongly demand that the U.S. troops be unconditionally withdrawn from south Korea with the mass destruction weapons including nuclear arms and Korea's reunification be realized independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

This is an unshakable principled stand of the Malagasy Government. We solemnly declare this once again.

In conclusion, he said: "Please convey my warmest feelings of friendship, lofty regards and fervent greetings to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung."

Present on the occasion were Malagasy Foreign Minister Bruno Rakotomavo and General Secretary to the Presidential Office.

Sao Tome and Principe

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to Manuel Pinto Da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

According to a report from Sao Tome, Kim Jin Gi, Ambassador of our country to Gabon, on visit to Sao Tome and Principe, on August 28 courteously conveyed to the President the gift from the great leader to him.

Expressing deep thanks for the gift sent by the great leader, the President said:

"I hope you to convey my thankful greetings to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State, for his nice gift. This gift will be of great significance in the revolutionary education of our people of Sao Tome and Principe."

The President pointed out that the solicitude shown by the respected President Kim Il Sung is an expression of the fraternal and revolutionary friendship and amity between the two countries.

The President expressed great satisfaction and joy over the ever more favourable development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. (KCNA)

Presidential Works Published Abroad

Immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have been widely published in pamphlet form and carried in foreign publications, according to reports.

The U.S. "Guardian" publishing house brought out in pamphlet form "Talk with the Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese Politico-Theoretical Magazine 'Sekai'", an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Nepalese publishing house "Smarit" put out in pamphlet form on August 20 "On the Thorough Implementation of the Principles of Socialist Pedagogy in Education," and recently "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" and "Talk with the Panamanian Journalist Delegation."

"Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" was published in pamphlet form in **Guinea** and **the Guinean printing house "Patrice Lumumba"** brought out "The Peoples of the Third World Who Advance under the Uplifted Banner of Independence Will Certainly Win Their Revolutionary Cause."

"On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea" was recently published in pamphlet form in **Panama.**

The full text of "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" was carried in recent issues of **the Pakistani paper "Blochistan Times"** and **the Kuwaiti paper "Al Qabas".**

A summary of the work was carried in a recent issue of **the Malian paper "L'Essor."**

The full text of the talk of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung with journalists of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was printed recently by **the Pakistan paper "Pakistan Times," the Mauritius paper "Advance," the Sierra Leonean paper "Sunday Flash" and the Sierra Leonean journal "Leonean Sun."**

The summary of the talk was carried recently by **the Sudanese paper "Al Ayam," the Somali paper "Vanguard," the Jordanian paper "Al Shaab," the Syrian paper "Al Saura," the Sierra Leonean paper "Spectacular," the Tanzanian paper "Ngurumo," the Nepalese papers "Samaj" and "The Commoner," the Pakistan paper "Blochistan Times," the Bangladesh paper "Bangladesh Times," the Singapore paper "Sinchew Jit Poh," the Swiss papers "Vingt-Quatre Heures" and "Tribune de Geneve," the French paper "Le Monde" and the Austrian paper "Kronen Zeitung."**

Talk of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with the editor-in-chief of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "Sekai" was carried recently by **the Indian paper "Matriphumi", the Kuwaiti paper "Al Watan," the Sri Lanka paper "Sri Lanka Daily News," the journal of the Yemen Arab Republic "Adwa Al Yemen," the Greek paper "Avgi," the Nepalese journal "Voice of the World People for Supporting Korea's Reunification," the Maltese paper "Malta News" and the Tanzanian paper "Umjallendo."**

The Cyprian paper "Tonos," the Somali paper "Vanguard", the Nepalese paper "Samaj" and the Syrian paper "Al Banth" recently published the answers of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions put by the foreign editor of the Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug. (KCNA)

TELEGRAMS

* The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to **Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Ibrahim,** King of Malaysia, greeting the 19th anniversary of the independence of Malaysia.

* The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Colonel **Moammar El Gaddafi,** Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Republic, greeting the 7th anniversary of the September First Revolution of the Libyan people.

* The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to **Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani,** Amir of the State of Qatar, greeting the 5th anniversary of Qatar's independence.

* The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chol,** Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message to Comrade **Ton Duc Thang,** President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Comrade **Le Duan,** First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party; Comrade **Truong Chinh,** Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; and Comrade **Pham Van Dong,** Premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, greeting the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

* The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chol,** Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Todor Zhivkov,** First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Stanko Todorov,** Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. (KCNA)

Emergency Symposium on Korea Held in Tokyo

An "Emergency Symposium on Korea" was held on the evening of September 13 at the "Shigaku Hall" in Tokyo to help Japanese people correctly understand the Korean situation and the grave nature of the Panmunjom incident provoked by the U.S. imperialists.

The symposium was held urgently under the co-sponsorship of Kajitani Yoshihisa, critic of international affairs; Hoshino Yasusaburo, professor at Gakugei University; Hora Tomio, professor at Waseda University; Hayashi Shigeo, Kubo Ayazo, Takahashi Hajime and Yoshihara Koichiro, commentators on military affairs; and Gomikawa Junpei, novelist.

Attending the symposium were Eguchi Bokuro, honorary professor at Tokyo University; Kurigi Yasunobu, professor at Senshu University; Fujishima Udai, critic; Yamashita Masako, chairman of the Japan Women's Council; and other prominent personages from various circles and ordinary Japanese citizens, more than 250 in all.

Hoshino Yasusaburo, on behalf of the co-sponsors, made an opening address.

He stressed that a strained situation has been created in Korea, a situation in which a war may break out at any moment, and said: The Japanese Government is actively supporting new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

He said that under such a situation this symposium is of great significance.

The symposium heard keynote reports on the following three items on the agenda: "U.S. Far East Strategy after Vietnam and Its Development" by Kubo Ayazo, "The Korean Question in the Context of International Relations" by Kajitani Yoshihisa and "The Present State of Japan-South Korea Collusion and the Crux of the Problem" by commentator Yamakawa Akio.

Tamagi Masayuki, secretary general of the Mass Communication's Trade Union Council in Okinawa Prefecture, Fujishima Udai, Hayashi Shigeo and Kuriki Yasunobu also spoke at the symposium.

They unanimously pointed out that the Panmunjom incident indicated a new serious stage in the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

They said that the U.S. imperialists are making use of Japan as a base from which to launch an attack and that the Japanese Government should be held responsible for permitting the U.S. to use Japan as such.

They brought to light the nature of the "two Koreas" plot being hatched under the war rackets of the U.S. imperialists against the background of their "positions of strength" policy, and under the support of Japanese authorities, Kissinger's proposal for a four nations' conference, and the "draft resolution" of the U.S. side on the Korean question.

Takahashi Hajime made a concluding remarks.

He stressed that the Panmunjom incident was caused by the U.S. imperialists under their premeditated plan and said: Peace in Korea is maintained by the wise step taken by the DPRK and by its peace policy.

He concluded his speech by saying that there is a danger of aggressive war by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and that the Japanese people together with the Korean people, must struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, understanding the statement issued on August 5 by the DPRK Government.

Japanese Savants Appeal

Noted Japanese scholars of international law issued on September 11 "an appeal for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea," an appeal aimed at the 31st UN General Assembly.

It was signed by Ishimoto Yasuo, professor at Osaka City University; Takano Yuichi and Terashima Hajime, professors at Tokyo University; Fujita Hisaichi, assistant professor at Kansai University; Matsui Yoshiro, assistant professor at Nagoya University; Miyazaki Shigeki, professor at Meiji University; Yasui Kaoru, professor at Hosei University; and Yamade Haruki, professor at Ritsumeikan University.

They also made public a statement exposing the unjustness of the invasion and occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists. They decided to send the appeal to the governments and peoples of various countries.

The appeal reads:

1. The Korean people is a homogeneous nation, therefore the reunification of Korea should be brought about as early as possible in accordance with the principle of national self-determination and the people's will.

2. No country should obstruct the reunification of Korea, all the foreign troops should be withdrawn from south Korea.

3. It is a prerequisite to the peaceful reunification of Korea that people can freely express their will in south Korea. Therefore, freedom of political activities including the freedom of speech and the press should be completely restored.

4. A confederal government should be established immediately by easing tension on the Korean Peninsula.

A view of the "Emergency Symposium on Korea"

Support-Korea-Reunification Bodies Set Up

Sahara

The Saharan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was inaugurated in the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, according to a report.

The committee was formed on July 17 in Oumdreigah in the liberated area to more positively support and encourage the just struggle of the Korean people to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Mansour Ould Omar, Member of the Political Bureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saquist El Hamra and Rio De Oro (Polisario) and Secretary of State in Charge of Power and Communications of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, was elected Chairman of the Saharan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Its vice-chairman and members were also elected.

The Prime Minister of the Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic sent a message to the Saharan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification greeting its inauguration.

In the message he said that the Saharan people express solidarity with keen interest for the just struggle waged by the fraternal Korean people under the leadership of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the Korean people, against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the south Korean puppet clique.

The Prime Minister stressed that his Government would spare no effort so that the Saharan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification might successfully carry on its work.

Togo

The Togolese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was inaugurated at a grand meeting in the meeting hall of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally on July 26, according to a report from Lome.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted with a loud applause of the attendants.

The meeting was addressed by Kwaobi Benne Johnson, Togolese Minister of Information, Press, Radio, Television and Communications, and figures of various circles.

Chong Tae Hwa, DPRK Ambassador to Togo, was a guest of honour at the meeting.

The Togolese Minister of Information, Press, Radio, Television and Communications made a speech.

He was followed on the rostrum by representatives of various circles.

The leading body of the Togolese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was elected at the meeting.

It is composed of the honorary chairman, chairman, vice-chairman, general secretary and members of the committee.

Lebanon

A grand meeting was held on September 2 in Beirut to inaugurate the Lebanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, according to a report from Beirut.

Put up with due respect on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Present at the meeting were Farid Jarbraa, Member of the Lebanese Parliament, Director of Labour and Public Works Department of the Parliament and Chairman of the Lebanese Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People, and other personages from various sectors.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid thunderous applause of the attendants.

It also adopted a statement of the Lebanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

The meeting elected the leading body of the committee.

The leading body is composed of chairman, vice-chairmen, secretary and members of the committee. (KCNA)

Firm Solidarity with Southern African People

Aim of Kissinger-Vorster Meet

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) on September 13, commenting on the tete-a-tete in Zurich between U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger and boss of the South African racists Vorster, says:

No matter how hard the U.S. imperialists may try to maintain the racist regimes whose days are numbered in southern Africa, it is an anachronistic delusion.

Noting that after the talks Kissinger was loud-mouthed about a "peaceful settlement" of the questions of southern Africa, such as the questions of Rhodesia and Namibia, the commentary says:

The "peaceful settlement" of the South African questions on the lips of Kissinger is a crafty artifice to gain time behind the signboard of "talks" and thereby wreck and stifle the rapidly mounting national liberation struggle of the African people and maintain as ever the white racist minority regimes in this region.

Exposing the chief aim of the three-day talks between Kissinger and Vorster, the commentary says:

The U.S. imperialists try to suppress and stamp out the liberation struggle of the peoples in southern Africa and shore up the bastion of colonialism in this region by using the Vorster racist clique as the shock force and, with it as a springboard, strengthen the neo-colonialist domination and plunder in Africa.

Encouraged at the recent talks, the Vorster clique blared that they would "persist" in the criminal apartheid in South Africa. This implies that at the talks the U.S. imperialists assured the Vorster clique of their support to the continuation of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid.

Pointing out that after concluding the Zurich talks Kissinger flew to Britain, France and West Germany to have confabs with their ruling circles, the commentary says: This was intended to inveigle the Western imperialist forces into increasing aid to the Vorster racists and maintaining the stronghold of colonialism to wreck the national liberation movement in southern Africa and defend the economic concessions of the Western monopolies there.

The commentary stresses:

With no machination can the U.S. imperialists bolster up the crumbling bastion of colonialism and racism in southern Africa or hold in check the liberation struggle of the peoples in this region.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue their interference and subversive manoeuvres against southern Africa.

Minju Chosen (organ of the Government of the DPRK) also condemns the Kissinger-Vorster confab in a commentary headlined "Sinister Plot to Stamp Out the Liberation Cause of the Peoples of Southern Africa".

Zimbabwe People's Struggle

Papers in Pyongyang on September 12 dedicated articles to the day of world solidarity with the Zimbabwe people expressing firm militant solidarity with the Zimbabwe patriots and people fighting with arms in their hands.

Rodong Sinmun in an article says:

The struggle of the Zimbabwe people is a just national liberation struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for restoring national independence and sovereignty and part of the sacred struggle of the peoples of the African Continent for its complete liberation.

The article continues:

The ranks of the Zimbabwe patriotic armed forces are being expanded and further strengthened organizationally and ideologically and in military technique and their fighting capacity is increasing in the flames of the arduous struggle.

The Rhodesian racialists are faced with a serious crisis under the impact of the ever expanding and developing struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

The U.S.-led imperialists are increasing as never before their military and economic aid to the Smith racists to bolster up the latter's regime.

With no machinations, however, can the U.S. imperialists save the racists whose doom is soaked up.

The article stresses:

The Korean people will as ever actively support and encourage the just cause of the Zimbabwe people.

The just national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people firmly supported and encouraged by the world people will surely be crowned with victory. (KCNA)

Document for Development of Party, Revolution

---On 15th Anniv. of 4th Congress of WPK---

Rodong Sinmun on September 12 carries an article upon the lapse of 15 years since the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a report on the work of the Central Committee to the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The article says:

"The Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," a brilliant work of the great leader, is a historic document which summed up the shining victories and experiences attained in the socialist revolution and the socialist construction under the banner of Juche, a bright militant program which paved the way for a new turn in the development of our Party and revolution and an immortal classic document which made an immortal contribution to the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class on the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Review of Socialist Reorganization

The article continues:

In his report the great leader proudly reviewed the historic victory won by our Party and people in the struggle for carrying out the programmatic tasks put forward by the Third Congress of our Party under the uplifted banner of the immortal Juche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in the report:

"With the completion of the socialist reorganization of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry, socialist relations of production are completely dominant in towns and the countryside. The productive forces have been freed from the chains of the old relations of production, and exploitation of man by man has been eliminated."

Proceeding from the fundamental principle of the Juche idea that man is the master of everything and he decides everything, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the theory on the socialist reorganization of the forms of economy before its technical transformation and other original theories and strategy and tactics on the socialist revolution and wisely led the struggle for their realization, thus successfully fulfilling the socialist reorganization of the relations of production in a short time of four or five years after the war under conditions of relatively low level of the development of productive forces and technical backwardness and establishing an advanced socialist system in the northern half of the Republic.

In the report the great leader reviewed the proud successes achieved in laying the foundation of an independent national economy and making a technical progress in the national economy through the grand Chollima march, with a tight hold on the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

The most valuable success achieved in Party building in the period under review, the article stresses, is that inborn factionalism which had eaten away our Party and revolution down through history was liquidated and the firm unity and cohesion of the whole Party was achieved.

Task for Socialist Industrialization

Referring to the new glorious and brilliant prospect spread again by the great leader before our people in the report, the article continues:

The new Seven-Year Plan put forth by the respected and beloved leader on the basis of the unswerving stand of Juche was the longest perspective plan ever known in our country; it was a grandiose program for converting our country into a socialist industrial state and a bright blueprint for the prosperity and development of the country and the happiness of the people.

The article recalls that the great leader clarified once again in his report the invariable stand maintained by our Party in the struggle for realizing the country's peaceful reunification, the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the supreme task of the nation which brooked no further delay.

To further strengthen our Party organizationally and ideologically and enhance its leading role in conformity with the demand of the development of the revolution was one of the important tasks set forth in the report, it says, and goes on:

Stressing, among other things, that it is a sacred supreme duty of all the Party organizations and Party members to cement in every way the unity and cohesion of the Party based on the monolithic ideology, the decisive guarantee of all our victories, the respected and beloved leader taught that the entire Party members should defend the unity and cohesion of the whole Party like the apple of the eye and fight to the end, sharing the destiny with the Party in any adversity.

In the report the great leader elucidated the main character of our era and the principled stand for intensifying the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and put forth all the tasks arising in the struggle for implementing the independent foreign policy of our Party and thus brightly illuminated the revolutionary road of strengthening the international solidarity of our revolution and actively contributing to the revolutionary cause of the world working class, declares the article.

It refers to the fact that the tremendous vitality and justice of the report have been demonstrated in full in the practical struggle of our people and in the brilliant victory of socialist construction in our country.

The article says:

With the brilliant accomplishment of the historic cause of socialist industrialization, our country has been converted into a powerful socialist industrial state of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence with an independent modern industry and developed rural economy, shining national culture and impregnable defences, and the unity and cohesion of the Party has been cemented into an unbreakable one not shaking in any storm. (KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours···Ed.)

Political Independence Guarantees National Sovereignty

September 6 issue of "Tongil Sinbo," an independent paper in the DPRK, carries an article under the headline "Independence in Politics Is Basic Guarantee for Defending and Ensuring National Independence and Independence of Humanity."

The article says:

Independence in politics embodies the immortal Juche idea. Together with the principles of self-reliance in economy and self-defence in national defence, it is one of the fundamental principles to be adhered to in the struggle for the revolution and construction and is a revolutionary stand that a state of the people should maintain in its political activities.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Politically, we must have independence. We must not rely upon other countries or blindly follow what others do, but have our own political independence under all circumstances."

Independence in politics means shaping independently all the lines and policies with full consideration for the interests of the revolution and people of one's country and its concrete conditions and exercising complete equality and sovereignty in external activities.

The principle of independence in politics is a most revolutionary and just principle today correctly reflecting the basic trend of the era of independence in which all countries and all nations of the world raise independence as a vital demand and are struggling to defend it.

To abide by the principle of independence in politics is the basic condition for liberating people from the national and class fetters and making each nation and the people of each country the true master of their own destiny.

Political independence is the social and political life of people. If a man is cast out of society and loses political independence, he cannot be called man and he differs little from an animal.

What assumes primary importance for each nation and each people in realizing their political independence is to liquidate the political domination and oppression by imperialism and the exploiter classes with independent power.

Only when each nation does away with the political domination and oppression by imperialism and the exploiter classes and maintains its political independence can it exercise complete political self-determination, safeguard national independence and freedom and achieve national prosperity and development.

Adherence to the principle of independence in politics is also an important guarantee for successfully applying the principle of self-reliance in economy and self-defence in national defence and ensuring the masses of the people an independent and creative life.

If a dignified independent and sovereign state is to properly guarantee an independent and creative life to the people, it should successfully build economy, develop national culture and acquit itself well in defence building, while maintaining political independence.

A country which is politically held in bondage to other country cannot properly build an independent economy and national defence for self-defence. Only when it has a correct political stand, that is, political independence, it can build an independent national economy and a strong defence power for self-defence with its own strength in conformity with the interests of its people and its own conditions.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung indicated most correct ways for unswervingly maintaining independence in politics.

In order to abide by the principle of independence in politics, one should have, first of all, one's guiding idea and decide upon one's line and policy on one's own judgement.

Only when a people has a correct guiding idea can he have a definite view of his own and conviction as regards the revolution of his country and correctly shape all the lines and policies of revolution and construction and carry them through to the end.

The most correct guiding idea of revolution and construction in our era is the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Being an idea most correctly reflecting the demand of our era, the era of independence, the great Juche idea is a fundamental guarantee for successfully carrying out the revolution and construction by shaping lines and policies conforming to the specific conditions of the country and the interests of people.

In order to adhere to the principle of independence in politics, one must have an independent power.

Only when a country has an independent power can it shape the lines and policies according to its own creed and implement them and enjoy equality and sovereignty in external relations, too.

If the principle of independence in politics is to be observed, it is necessary next for all countries to respect each other on a completely equal footing.

Every country has its independence as a national unit of the international revolutionary movement. Therefore all countries and all nations are equal and independent. Accordingly, each country and nation must respect the independence of other nations and countries and establish international relations on a completely equal footing.

Only then can each country and each nation firmly guarantee the principle of independence in politics, achieve the unity and cohesion of the international revolutionary movement and increase its forces.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has set a shining example of independence in politics. (KCNA)

People: Masters of DPRK

Article 50 of the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted at the 1st Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in December, 1972, stipulates as follows:

The state substantially guarantees genuine democratic rights and freedoms as well as material and cultural welfare to all citizens.

One of the superiorities of the DPRK's socialist system lies in the fact that the state takes full responsibility for the material and cultural well-being of the workers, peasants and other working peoples.

Under its socialist system the entire working people are fully provided with all means of life in food, clothing and housing by the state. They are leading an independent and creative life as the master of society, enjoying the benefits of free medical treatment and free education.

This is because the socialist system of the DPRK brilliantly embodies the requirements of the Juche idea that greatest importance should be attached to people in thinking and everything made to serve the people.

Working Conditions

The superiority of its socialist system lies, first of all, in providing everyone with a proper job by the state according to their desire and aptitude.

The working people receive remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work done. Besides, they are given additional state benefits in food, clothing and housing amount to 1,300-1,500 *won* (one *won* approximates 0.5 dollar) per household every year.

The state ensures the eight-hour work day, two-week paid leave in a year, accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at state expense and by an ever-expanding network of cultural facilities.

In particular, the working women enjoy much benefits from the state.

The state affords special protection to mothers through 77 days' maternity leave, six-hour working day for mothers of large families—they receive the same wages as men—free access to well-equipped maternity hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens. There are daily, weekly and monthly nurseries and kindergartens with one teacher for 6 or 7 children—which accommodate children from three months to five years old.

The state also assumes responsibility for those who cannot work because of old age, deformity or sickness, and for old people and children who have no supporters.

Low Living Cost

The superiority of its socialist system also lies in the fact that the state provides the working people with all conditions for food, clothing and housing.

The state pays 60 *chon* (100 *chon* approximates 0.5 dollar) per kilogramme of rice to the cooperative farmers and supplies it to the factory and office workers for only 8 *chon* per kilogramme.

The house rent paid by the workers and office employees accounts for no more than 0.3 per cent of their living cost. The total rent, charges for electricity, water and fuel put together, is only 3 per cent of the living expense.

Free Medicare, Education

The superiority of its socialist system finds expression in the state and social measures for satisfying the cultural demands of the working people.

Universal free medical care has been in effect since 1951 with main stress placed on preventive medicine. The conversion of all the clinics into hospitals in farm villages is nearing completion.

At present the average life span of the people is nearly 30 years longer than in the pre-liberation years.

All the working people are studying to their satisfaction in the country.

All members of the new generation have the right to study.

The universal eleven-year compulsory education has been introduced in the DPRK, Schooling of any levels has been free since 1959.

Now more than 5.6 million students or one-third of the population of our country—the population has totaled to 15 million—are enrolled at school at all levels. When this number of students is put together with the number of all the nursery and kindergarten children (3.5 million), the number of those who study and grow up at state expense accounts for half of the nation's population. And nearly one million students learn at higher specialized schools and universities and colleges.

The state provides free them with text books, school things and school lunches and distributes uniforms every season. Moreover university students live free in the universities' dormitories.

Not only the new generation but also those adults who were deprived of the right to study in the past are studying to the best of their abilities in accordance with their desire and aptitude, at the working people's middle schools, factory higher technical schools, factory colleges and other educational institutions without divorcing themselves from the job.

No Need to Pay Tax

Besides, the state has taken epochal measures to increase wages and reduce the prices of consumer goods.

The taxation was abolished completely and finally on April 1, 1974, in our country—the first tax-free state in the world.

At the same time, the DPRK systematically increased the wages of the working people—a 31.5 per cent raise in the wages of the factory and office workers in 1970—and drastically reduced the prices of various commodities in succession—a decrease in the prices of industrial goods by 30 per cent on an average.

The real income of the factory and office workers is growing year after year. In the space of four years, 1970-1974, the real income of the factory and office workers grew 1.5 times and that of the farmers 1.6 times.

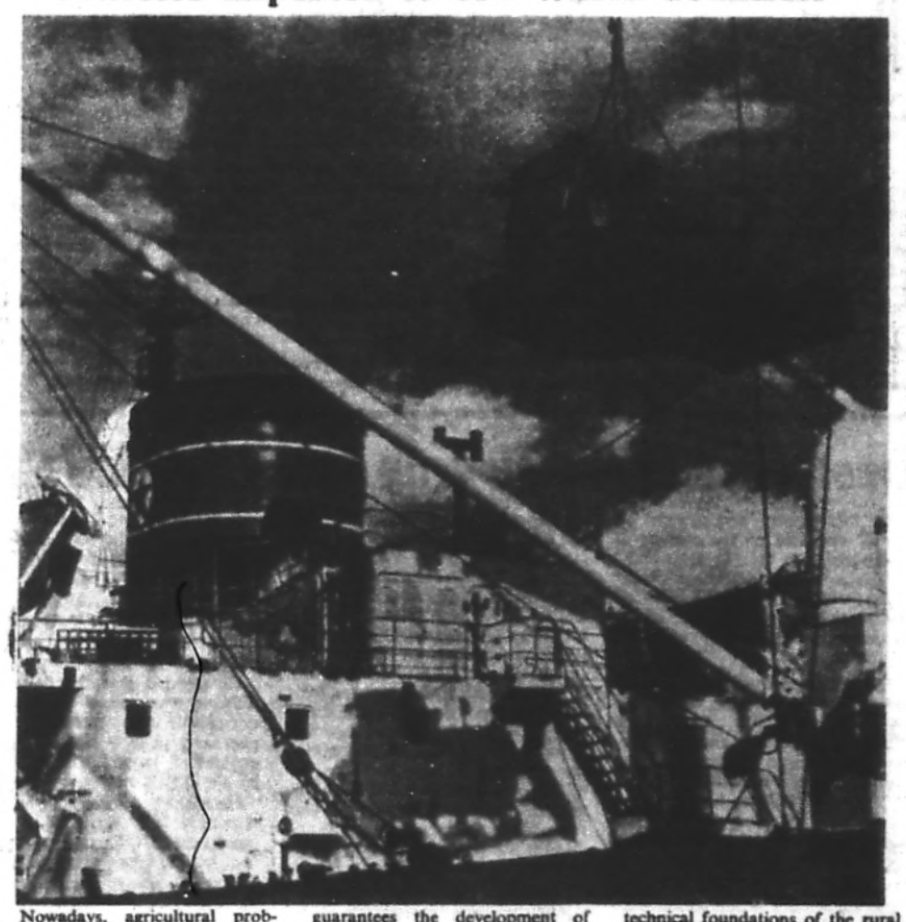
In 1974, the per capita national income in the DPRK was more than 1,000 dollars.

Indeed, all this clearly proves that the socialist system of the DPRK is a truly popular system for the workers, peasants and working intellectuals.

Today the Korean people in the northern half are enjoying to their heart's content an independent and creative life with nothing more to desire under the most superior socialist system. This is attributable entirely to the wise leadership of the great leader and his deep love and solicitude for the people.

The commended women's innovators

Tractors Exported to 3rd World Countries



Nowadays, agricultural problems become common to the third world countries endeavouring after economic self-support. It is said that agriculture is a weak point of socialist countries.

In the DPRK, however, agriculture is the powerful base of socialist industrialization. The rapid mechanization of agriculture guarantees the development of its agricultural output value. It is a victory won by the DPRK through original theory and practice.

In the DPRK, output value of industrial machinery is 560 times higher than what it was in 1946, just after the liberation. All the materials, facilities and technical foundations of the rural economy are domestically produced. The rate of self-sufficiency in machinary reached 98 per cent. Heavy and light industrial plant equipments, as well as tractors are exported to third world countries and East European countries.

Left: An operating room of the newlybuilt Sariwon Medical College Hospital

Right: Activities of the Pioneer Corps members

Japanese Fishing Boats Take Shelter

PYONGYANG, Sep. 14 (KCNA)—Eleven fishing boats of Japan which had been engaged in fishing in the sea east of Korea entered a port of our country on September 13, asking for emergency protection from a typhoon.

The relevant organ, instructed by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, immediately let the Japanese fishing boats take shelter in a safe place and is protecting them.

During their stay in our country the crews of the Japanese fishing boats are providing with convenience in their life.

News in Brief

Sep. 2

* The Korean girls' volleyball team returned to the DPRK by plane after participating in the international friendship girls' volleyball competitions among socialist countries which were held in Hungary.

Sep. 3

* The 27th home visiting group of Koreans in Japan left Pyongyang by plane.

Sep. 4

* The Chinese men's basketball team left Pyongyang by train after visiting the DPRK.

Sep. 6

* The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a photo exhibition and film show on the evening at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

* A meeting of representatives of the Soviet public circles was held at the House of Friendship and Culture in Moscow to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, according to a report from Moscow.

Sep. 7

* The February 8 Women's Basketball Team of the DPRK returned home by plane after attending the Peking international women's basketball invitation games for 1976 held in China.

* The wrestling team of the DPRK returned home by plane after attending the junior friendship international wrestling competitions among socialist countries held in Poland.

* G.A. Kriulin, Soviet Ambassador to the DPRK, arranged a film show at his embassy on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on cultural cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union.

* Fathi Fussein Al-Ali, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iraq to the DPRK, arranged a cocktail party at his embassy in connection with the commencement of his work.

Sep. 10

* A delegation of the Hydrometeorological Bureau of the DPRK headed by Song Gwan Jo, Director, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the sixth meeting of the directors of the hydrometeorological bureaus of socialist countries to be held in Bulgaria. (KCNA)

Pak Jung Hi "Warden of Biggest Prison"

South Korea has today turned into the most shuddering man-slaughter house on the globe under the dark rule of bloody repression and Pak Jung Hi the gangster lords it over there as "the warden of the biggest prison."

Puppet Pak Jung Hi the gangster has robbed the south Korean people of the freedom of speaking and even of the freedom of walking and hearing, and demands they remain calm under the colonial yoke of U.S. imperialism.

This traitor-murderer has converted the whole land of south Korea into a huge prison with knavishness and brutality that put even Hitler into the shade over the last 15 years to repress the south Korean people opposed to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet gang has cooked up countless fascist evil laws to bind the south Korean people and the whole of the southern land to fascist chains.

In the first days following the "coup d'etat," it revised for the worse the ill-famed "national security law" and rigged up or retrogressively revised more than 70 evil laws on a daily average, among them the "anti-communist law," the "special law on the punishment of special crimes," the "political party law," the "law on the purification of political activities," and the "law on assembly and demonstration." Now their number runs into upwards of 5,000.

To keep south Korea as a huge prison, traitor Pak Jung Hi has built repressive tools of ridiculous scale by vicious means outmatching any tyrant in history.

In this the "Central Intelligence Agency" is the general headquarters of traitor Pak Jung Hi in his suppression of the people. This traitor expanded the "CIA" into a terrorist tool unprecedented in scale with above 15,000 operatives and more than 400,000 political agents.

The "CIA" is the repressive tool of worst type in history, incorporated in which are the ferocity and barbarism of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States, the "GESTAPO" of Hitler Germany and the special service organ of Japan plus the cruelty and brutality of military gangsterism.

Besides, the puppet army more than 700,000 strong, the puppet police of above 55,000 men, and police agents, "counter intelligence corps" and "crime prevention corps" form the suppressive forces constantly mobilised in putting down the struggle of the people for freedom and democracy and for the reunification of the country.

In south Korea one secret agent shadows every 25 heads of the population and there is one agent for every 15 workers and one for every 8 college and university students.

South Korea has today turned into a cauldron of hair-raising repression in the literal sense of the term.

In six days following the "coup d'etat" staged in May 1961, Pak Jung Hi the murderer closed 23 political parties, 238 social organisations and more than 2,300 press organs and arrested and imprisoned more than 100,000 patriots and people in a month-long period and murdered many of them.

The despotism of Pak Jung Hi the gangster, the fascist fanatic and warden of the biggest prison, reached its height in the past five years after an "emergency state" was declared, especially in the past three years during which murderous "emergency measures" up to the ninth number were issued in rapid succession under the fascist "revitalised system."

Pak Jung Hi the thug proclaimed the "emergency martial law" on top of "emergency state" in October 1972 to fabricate the fascist "revitalised constitution" and earned himself one more evil notoriety by arresting in two days well over 6,200 people on suspicion of "violating the decree."

This villain stood naked as an "international gang boss" and "political brigand" by abducting democratic figure Kim Dae Jung, his opponent, from the heart of Tokyo in broad daylight to throw him into prison.

The fabrication of a "case" is one of the crafty and shameless practices employed by traitor Pak Jung Hi the murderer for fascist suppression.

This rascal cooks up one "case" after another at regular intervals and incessantly commits the criminal outrages of indiscriminately arresting, imprisoning, savagely torturing and murdering patriotic people and students who demand freedom, democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

More than 70 cases such as "the case of the People's Revolutionary Party," "the case of the operative group for communizing south Korea," "the case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" and "the case of the Liberation Strategic Party" were faked up in an unbroken chain and numerous patriots and guiltless people were arrested, imprisoned and murdered on charges of involvement in these "cases."

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang rigged up "the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" in April 1974 under the fascist "emergency measures" and imposed harsh penalties upon more than 4,000 patriotic youths, students and people of various strata. To repress the rapidly mounting anti-dictatorship spirit of the people, in April 1975 it again brought forward "the case of the People's Revolutionary Party" which it had fabricated 10 years ago and committed the unpardonable criminal act of bestially murdering eight patriots.

The bandits arrested, jailed and threatened many a time democratic figure Chang Jun Ha whom they had long regarded as a thorn in the flesh but could not subdue him. Thereupon, they lured him into deep mountains and murdered him there in a vicious way.

After killing him, they moved the dead body to the foot of a steep cliff to make it appear as if he had died by missing his step, while climbing a mountain.

It is a widely known fact that the "Kim Dae Jung abduction case" was a sinister plot to bury Kim Dae Jung secretly in the Pacific Ocean.

The criminal who threatened with torture Kwon Mal Ja, a Korean girl student from Japan, to force a false confession from her and used it as "evidence" and who locked up poet Kim Ji Ha in a solitary cell to stamp out his voice of conscience is also murderer-traitor Pak Jung Hi.

The hangmen savagely tortured a student of Rihwa Women's University, violated her by turns and then murdered her. To make reprisal on a leader of the students of Seoul University who escaped from their clutches, they arrested his sweetheart and murdered her by the same bestial method.

At this moment, thousands of, teas of thousands of patriotic people, democratic personages and students who fought for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country are being put to bestial tortures in the "CIA" underground cells and many prisons and police cells and are being hanged.

The Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers employ all kinds of inhumane torture methods such as the Taegwondo torture crippling people for life, glow-lamp torture causing delirium, the torture by viper driving people mad and sexual torture making women feel spiritual humiliation, narcotic torture wresting a "statement" from the victim against his will and the injection torture making one die a few months later.

Murderer-traitor Pak Jung Hi arrested So Sung and his brother, Korean students from Japan, on charges of involvement in the faked-up "campus spyring case" and put them to electricity torture, water torture and airplane torture almost every day. Not content with this, the hangmen employed "Jinghis Khan cooking torture." They suspended So Sung head over heels from the ceiling, lit a fire beneath to burn his face and threw him into a blazing stove. This is the most brutal torture which is conceivable and can be committed only by the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers.

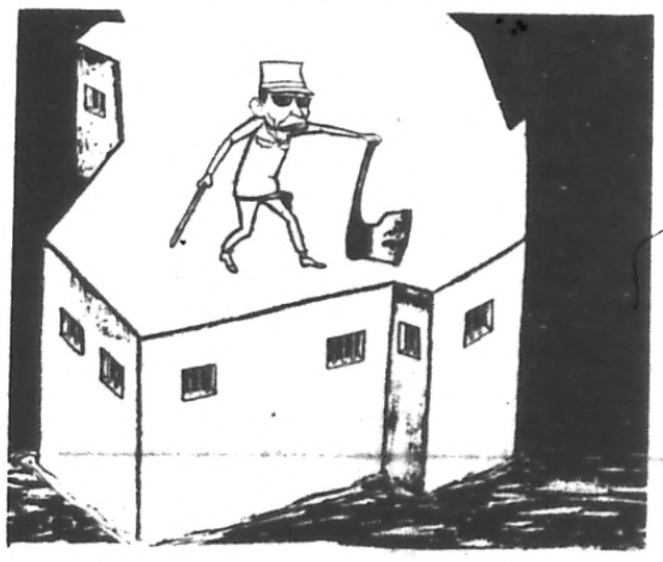
The fascist bandits arrested professor Choe Jong Gil of the Law College of Seoul University who supported the struggle of students for the democratisation of society and put him to water torture, airplane torture and glow-lamp torture. When he fell unconscious, they carried him to the seventh floor, changed his clothes and threw him to the ground from a window of the water-closet as they had planned. Then they announced that the professor committed "suicide" and did not hand over the dead body to his family.

All these murderous acts clearly prove that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are brutal fascist murderers who have no politics and think nothing of the nation and humanity and they are truculent butchers of fellow countrymen who permit themselves at anything to maintain the colonial rule of their master, U.S. imperialism, and their own power.

Murderer Pak Jung Hi is a ferocious traitor to the nation with whom our nation cannot live under the same roof. As long as this rascal is left intact, it is impossible to achieve the democratisation of south Korean society and realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi clique of murderers is nothing but the last-ditch frenzy of those forsaken by the people.

The south Korean people who are being steadily awakened and united, while waging an undaunted struggle in the teeth of the fascist repression, will certainly smash the bulwark of fascist dictatorship of the murderer and pass a stern judgement of the nation upon the rascal.



Latest News on S. Korean Labor Movements

Changjoa Mining Workers

Over 300 workers of the Changjoa Mining Station in Mungyong county, North Kyongsang Province, rose in a mass struggle on September 13 against a wholesale discharge, according to a report from Seoul.

They staged a powerful sit-down that day and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the dismissal, denouncing the malicious employer for sacking a large number of workers on an unwarranted pretext.

According to the report, the vicious owner of the mining station patronized by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique fired over 280 workers on September 12 to rake up more profits.

Outraged by this, the workers resolutely rose in the struggle to win the right to live. They are keeping up their staunch struggle with the firm determination to push through their demand.

Seoul's Bus Drivers, Conductresses

The entire bus drivers and conductresses in Seoul rose in a massive struggle in demand of a cut of the working hour and a wage hike, according to a report from Seoul.

Those people hired at different bus companies in the city strongly demanded an eight-hour workday, opposing the harsh "duty service" of 18 to 20 hours now applied by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the vicious employers.

They also demanded the change of the "daily pay system" into the monthly pay system and an increase of 33.1 per cent in the wage of the drivers and 50 per cent in that of the conductresses.

Pungchon's Chemical Fibre Women Workers

More than 200 women workers subjected to hard toil at the Pungchon Chemical Fibre Company in Seoul, on September 9 surged out of the factory gate on to the street of Songsu-dong and waged a demonstration struggle in high spirits demanding the freedom of formation of a trade union, improved working conditions and higher pay, according to reports.

The workers forcefully marched through the street in tight scrummage, loudly demanding the recognition of the freedom of formation of a trade union and a big raise of their wages.

The armed police rushed to the scene cracked down upon them and arrested over 50 workers. The enraged workers persisted in their powerful demonstration for a long time, waging a see-saw battle with the enemy.

Earlier, on September 8, they waged a hunger sit-in strike in the company to push the same demand.

S. Koreans Here Demand Release of Democrats

1 Mil.-Signature Campaign

"The 1 million-signature collection campaign to support 'the declaration for democracy and national salvation' and demand the immediate release of all the political prisoners" is now being powerfully conducted by Mindan-affiliated compatriots who oppose and condemn the Pak Jung Hi clique's anti-national manoeuvres.

The campaign has been conducted since June 19 under the sponsorship of "the League of South Korean Youths in Japan", and has obtained signatures from hundreds of thousands of Japanese in all walks of life.

Among the signers are members of political parties, of labor unions and of public organizations including the Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), and the Society for the Study of Asia and Africa belonging to the Liberal Democratic Party.

The appeal which the Signature Collection Campaign Committee sent to various circles of Japan, asking for signatures, reads in part as follows:

"The declaration for democracy and national salvation" was made public on the memorial day of the March 1 liberation movement which will shine for ever in our nation's history. The declaration reflects the will of all the Korean people, since it was signed by Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate and Chairman of "the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and for the Promotion of Unification"; Yun Bo Son, ex-"president"; and other democratic figures who represent political and social circles of south Korea.

The declaration enjoys the sympathy and support not only of all the Koreans at home and abroad but also of the conscientious public of the world.

Cooperation and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples should be strengthened more in order to protest effectively against the unprecedentedly harsh suppression of human rights, and win immediate release of all the political prisoners.

Aged's Hunger Strike

Six aged Mindan-affiliated compatriots (over than 70 years old) began to go on a hunger strike demanding immediate release of democratic south Korean figures including Kim Dae Jung and Kim Ji Ha.

The six old men's hunger strike party was formed in a ceremony at Sukiyabashi Park in Tokyo on September 14.

At the ceremony Ryang Sang Gi, adviser to "the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and for the Promotion of Unification" (Hanmintong) made public a declaration for the hunger strike.

The hunger strike party was formed by six members of the "Hanmintong"; Kim Jae Hwa(74), acting chairman; Ryang Sang Gi(72), adviser; Cho Su Ryon(70), central committee member; Sin Bong Kwon (70), central committee member; Yu Sok Jun(72), adviser; and Li Il U (74), central committee member.

Aged Mindan-affiliated men go on a hunger strike demanding the immediate release of the south Korean political prisoners.

"Kim Dae Jung Kidnapping Case" Exposed at U.S. Congress

A sub-committee of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee on September 7 exposed the criminal attempt of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," the notorious organ of murderers and agents, on democratic figure Kim Dae Jung, according to a foreign press report from Washington.

The sub-committee made public a report on the criminal attempt of the south Korean "CIA" on the life of Kim Dae Jung. The report contained a secret testimony of the former "chief of the Korean affairs section" of the U.S. State Department.

In his testimony he said it was evident that the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" attempted to throw Kim Dae Jung into Tsushima Straits after kidnapping him from Japan. He confirmed that the "CIA" planned to assassinate or get rid of Kim Dae Jung for good.

Strong pressure at home and abroad, he added, compelled the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to give up their attempt to murder Kim Dae Jung.

As he had actually executed the U.S. imperialists' policy toward south Korea as "chief of the Korean affairs section" of the U.S. State Department from 1970 to 1974 and is one of those in the U.S. reactionary authorities who are most well informed of the truth of the Kim Dae Jung case, his testimony can be considered reliable as statement of "CIA" agents himself.

This bespeaks what was in the mind of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique when they passed a harsh sentence on Kim Dae Jung at the recent murderous trial.

The criminal attempt of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique laid bare this time at the U.S. Congress proves that they have tried hard not only to remove Kim Dae Jung from the political scene for ever but also bury him physically as he is standing in the way of the maintenance of their "revitalized" terror dictatorship and the realisation of their long-term office.

All facts show with increasing clarity that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are brutal murderers surpassing the fascist Hitlerites.

Japanese Magazine Says: Hiyama Played Important Role in Kim Dae Jung Kidnapping Case Settlement

A new fact about the Kim Dae Jung abduction case has been disclosed by a former Japanese special correspondent in Seoul.

He said as follows in his article in the September 26 issue of the Japanese weekly magazine "Sunday Mainichi":

Hiyama, former president of Marubeni Corporation, who was arrested for his involvement in the "Lockheed" scandal, played a very important role in the political settlement of the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case between the Japanese and south Korean governments.

To make a political settlement of the abduction case three years ago, Hiyama visited south Korea as a secret agent after Japanese prominent politicians, including Kanayama, former Japanese ambassador to Seoul, went there to work for settlement of the case.

According to persons concerned with Japan-south Korea political negotiations on the Kim Dae Jung abduction case, the reporter said, Hiyama's relations to the political settlement were as follows:

Hiyama, accompanied by an executive of Marubeni Corporation, flew to south Korea on the plea of bussiness after Kishi, ex-Prime Minister of Japan, had left Seoul. He called upon Ushiroku, the then Japanese ambassador to Seoul, at the embassy, and informed him that Kim Jong Pil, the then south Korean puppet "Prime Minister", had the intention to visit Japan as a special envoy to "apologize" the Japanese and settle the kidnapping case.

It had been rumored that a high-ranking special envoy would visit Japan, and it turned out that Kim Jong Pil was to be the high-ranking envoy.

A few days after Hiyama's visit to the embassy, the then Japanese Foreign Minister Ohira instructed the ambassador that the case should be solved before the extra session of the Diet scheduled for November. Till then the Foreign Minister had been ordering the ambassador by cable to solve the case reasonably with a tough attitude.

Therefore, Kim Jong Pil visited Japan within 10 days after Ohira's instruction. And Tanaka, the then Japanese Prime Minister, promised Kim to hold a "Japan-south Korea regular ministerial conference" by the end of 1973.

The reporter said:

It is very easy to guess that the key role in paving the way for the political settlement was entrusted to Hiyama by the south Korean authorities who know well the close relations between Hiyama and Tanaka.

The work on the open stage to settle the abduction case was only to adorn with diplomatic words the visit of Kim Jong Pil to Japan which had been paved by Hiyama and other secret agents.

The reporter's article how that those involved in the "Lockheed" pay-off scandal have played an important role in the back-stage relations between Japan and south Korea.

A Japanese-language weekly magazine "Sunday Mainichi" reported that Hiyama, a central figure in the Lockheed pay-off case, involved himself in the "political settlement" of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case

Asahi Shimbun Editorial Adviser Comments on "S. Korean-Style Democracy"

Follow excerpts from "As I See It" written by Mori Kyozo, editorial adviser of The Asahi Shimbun.

☆ ☆

It is a matter of course for the peoples of democratic nations to make a call for constitutional revision, let alone criticize their governments. However, those who did such a thing have been sentenced as felons for circulating rumors denouncing the government and for disturbing national unity. Such is the court ruling passed in South Korea's "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" case.

The "Declaration" was judged a violation of "presidential emergency decree No. 9." The emergency decree is nothing but a proclamation without parliamentary resolution or ratification. The "Revitalization Constitution," which is the basis for the promulgation of the decree, was fashioned in a great hurry amid the suspension of opposition party activities under a surprise martial-law enforced in 1972.

A government resorting to such legislative procedures is tantamount to a despotic government. Moreover, there is the question of contents of the legislation. It is more than natural that drives for constitutional amendment are initiated and calls for the abolition of the emergency decree mount.

Laws have binding power in a modern state because there is consent on the part of the people. Even after giving their consent, the people may change their minds on observing how the laws are being enforced and may call for their revision.

It is said that bad laws, too, are laws. For this contention to hold good in a democratic state, amendment of laws must be kept free at the very least. However, in south Korea, discussion of constitutional revision itself is deemed a crime.

The Park Chung Hee "Administration" is espousing a "ROK-style democracy." To be sure, there are various kinds of democracies. However, the difference between democracy and totalitarianism lies in the respect for human rights and tolerance for political rivals. So long as it claims to be a democratic state, we would like the Park "Administration" to make its fundamental course clear although it may be difficult for it to enforce it at present.

In the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" case, neither its details nor debates in the courts were reported by the press in the Republic of Korea. The ROK position in the forum of international public opinion has weakened markedly.

The existence of unsavory cozy relations between Japan and South Korea in connection with the Lockheed scandal are being rumored among the people. Why is it that the Japanese Government was not able to take a firm stand in the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case? There are many problems between Japan and South Korea requiring a thorough probe.

"Unification Church" Men Expelled from U.S.

The so-called "unification church", one of the filthy "anti-communist" organisations of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, is scoffed at, condemned and rejected in many countries of the world.

The United States decided to expel 700 south Korean and Japanese "believers" of this "church", according to a foreign press report from Washington on Sep. 4.

This bespeaks that it became no longer possible even in the United States to openly encourage the activities of this bogus religious organisation, as the peoples of many countries lifted up their voices exposing and denouncing the reactionary nature and dirty acts of the "unification church".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are using as a tool in hatching "anti-communist" plots the "unification church", which their cat's-paw Mun Son Myong, a special agent wearing the mask of religion, organized under the patronage of the U.S. and Japanese reactionary ruling circles. The agents and swindlers of this "church" are actively backing the puppets in their treacherous acts for the permanent division of the country and the alienation of the nation, directly ordered and handsomely financed by traitor Pak Jung Hi and the puppet Central Intelligence Agency.

This "church", engaged in the dirty acts of instilling "anti-communist" venom into the mind of people and degrading them, is doing much harm and bringing misfortunes to the people in the United States, Japan and France.

This clearly showed the reactionary nature of the "unification church" wirepulled by the south Korean puppets to the peoples of many countries of the world, who strongly demand the dissolution of this organisation and punishment of its bandits, saying that its missionary activities "are the same as those of Nazis and its members are swindlers, gangsters and shameless tricksters".

The United States' decision to expel the swindlers of the "unification church", a bogus religious organisation, is an inevitable result.

'US Pushes to Brink of New War in Korea'

'Poplar Incident' Planned Pretext

American Paper "Workers World" Says

The U.S. paper "Workers World" Aug. 27 devoted two pages to an article bannered "U.S. Pushes to Brink of New War in Korea and Was 'Poplar Incident' a Planned Pretext?" The progressive American weekly exposed and denounced the frantic new war provocation manoeuvres committed these days by the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

Follows a front-paged article by ANDY STAPP:

The old saying that "in war the first casualty is truth" was once again amply demonstrated this week as the United States military teetered on the brink of attacking the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

The big business media in this country, an institution not exactly noted for their objectivity, have pulled out all the stops in their well-practiced techniques of yellow journalism in "reporting" on the Korean crisis. "Axe-wielding communists" was among the milder epithets the lords of the press indulged themselves in while portraying the latest flare-up along the "demilitarized zone" that divides fascist south Korea from the socialist north.

But before the Pentagon starts shooting again in Korea, before tens of thousands or even millions of lives are sacrificed, the people of the U.S. at least deserve to know the truth about the events that culminated in the death of two American military police officers and the serious wounding of five north Koreans.

First some points that have been completely blotted out from the stories peddled by the bosses' media: That offending poplar tree which the U.S. brass was so anxious to cut down is in a section of the Joint Security area at Panmunjom designated under DPRK control. Two weeks ago, a patrol of U.S. troops were turned back when they came to chop it down and agreed to leave after being told they lacked authorization to be in the area.

When 14 of them returned around 10:45 on the morning of Aug. 18, four north Korean soldiers approached and stated that the tree could not be felled until an agreement had been reached on the question by the two sides. According to Korean accounts (which have been carefully screened out of the sanitized version published over here), the U.S. soldiers began cursing and spitting and finally threw an axe at the Koreans. This precipitated a free-for-all, the immediate results of which are well known.

The response ensuing from Ford, Kissinger, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff has been so bellicose and reckless that it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the whole thing was preplanned, a set-up to give the Pentagon militarists an opportunity to stage one of their much-beloved "shows of strength" aimed at "telling the world" that the U.S. armed forces can still force their will on a small country on the other side of the globe, despite the humiliating defeats in Southeast Asia.

The now notorious poplar, which has actually been described in a hysterical New York Daily News article as "the tree that caused the death of two American servicemen," was duly punished, chopped down by a battle party of 300 heavily armed troops as 26 helicopter gunships whirled overhead, Guam-based B-52 bombers scraped against the territorial airspace of the DPRK, and the nuclear aircraft carrier Midway put to sea for Korean waters trailed by a flotilla of frigates and guided-missile cruisers.

This display of the "big stick," as Theodore Roosevelt, the Godfather of U.S. colonialism, was fond of calling it, has been a big dud in as much as it was intended to terrify the Korean people. A nation long accustomed to dealing with the Pentagon's bully tactics, the DPRK has been cautioning for some weeks now that the U.S. 8th Army Command was stepping up its provocations.

In light of the latest events, the DPRK newspaper Rodong Sinmun (Aug. 23), warned that a "grave situation which may lead to war at any moment has now been created owing to the large-scale military action of the U.S. imperialists." The paper then went on to express full confidence in "the unshakable stand and resolution of the revolutionary armed forces, of our party, and of the entire people to defend the security of the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution."

Washington's Expansionism behind Powderkeg of Korea

Follows an article by SAM MARCY under the subtitle "U.S. Expansionism behind the Powderkeg of Korea" on page 9:

The U.S. ultimatum to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last week was reminiscent of the late 1930s in its brazenness, sheer effrontery, and recklessness.

In the thirties it was Hitler who delivered ultimatums to country after country that resisted Nazi occupation. There was always an "incident" played up by their propagandists to depict the Nazis as innocent victims and serve as the excuse for further aggression.

Today it is the Ford-Kissinger-Rockefeller cabal of bankers, industrialists, and prime defense contractors who pretend to be the aggrieved party. Wasn't this the face they put on when they demonstratively cut down a 40-foot poplar tree and demolished a North Korean sentry post? But in reality they were demanding that the Korean people "respect" the interests of the multinational corporations and their piratical adventures in far-away lands.

The Ford administration demanded from this small country striving for independence and the reunification of its people that it apologize for the killing of two U.S. army officers in an incident which the U.S. military provoked. The facts of the incident—in which five soldiers of the DPRK were also gravely wounded—have been carefully documented by the North Koreans for all the world to see. But in the capitalist media here, it is as though this information were a book closed with seven seals, never to be opened to the American public.

The U.S. government, while staging a reckless show of military strength along the demilitarized zone, had the temerity to demand "amends and reparations" from the DPRK!

Whose Apologies Are In Order

Why should the Korean people apologize or make amends to the U.S. imperialists—who have been occupying their country for over 25 years after having tried to decimate the socialist north? Are the Koreans occupying the United States, dividing the country in half—or is it the other way around?

Contrary to the lies in the imperialist press, the President of the DPRK, Marshal Kim Il Sung, has made no such apology.

His statement said, "It is regrettable that an incident occurred in the joint security area at Panmunjom." And he added that "an effort must be made so that such incidents may not occur in the future. For this purpose both sides should make efforts. We urge your side to prevent provocations."

The DPRK has always regretted the shootings and killings, not only last week in the joint security area at Panmunjom, but over the many years in which, because of U.S. determination to colonize Korea, more than 40,000 American lives have been lost and tens of thousands of soldiers wounded, many of whom are still in hospitals all over the United States. It would have preferred, and still prefers, a peaceful solution to the Korean question on the basis of the complete withdrawal of U.S. military forces, technicians, and advisers from south Korea, so as to permit the Koreans themselves to settle this question.

The problem of having two Koreas arose out of the Second World War, when a purely administrative line was drawn between north and south intended to be followed later by a settlement of the question by the Korean people. But the Truman-Acheson administration, like its successors, was hell-bent on imperialist domination of the Korean peninsula, and all Asia for that matter.

But the U.S. has become extraordinarily adept at throwing the burden on the other side. It has been developing this art since the sinking of the Maine in 1898 provided the trigger for the Spanish-American War. This event heralded the conversion of competitive capitalism into predatory monopoly capitalism and its inevitable corollary, imperialist adventurism.

Struggle against Neo-Colonial Domination

It is, however, wholly incorrect to judge the struggle over Korea from the narrow framework of analyzing these incidents, however valuable and historically helpful that may be. It is far more important to go beyond the issue of defining who is the aggressor in each incident.

After all, who was the aggressor during the Boston Tea Party 200 years ago? Would it be correct to confine the question of the struggle of the early American ruling class for independence from its colonial masters to the framework of who was the aggressor, without examining the justice of the colonists' cause?

Certainly, conditions have changed in the world. But is not the struggle of Korea an effort to free itself from the neo-colonial domination of American finance capital?

If a man holds you down by standing on your neck, and you bite his toe, are you the aggressor?

That's the case in Korea. For longer than a quarter of a century the American public has had it drummed into their ears, day in and day out, that there are a North and South Korea: that the South stands for "freedom" and the North for "tyranny."

But the Wall Street Journal, which speaks to a select audience of its kind, let the cat out of the bag when it raised the question, "Why are we there?" The answer, it says quite frankly, is that in south Korea they have a "private economic development as opposed to socialist development" (in the north). How true, how true.

In the south, there are literally hundreds of U.S., Japanese, and West European corporations wringing out superprofits from the sweat and blood of the southern population. It all flows into the coffers of Wall Street, the Bourse, and Lombard Street. The south also has the blessings of high unemployment, galloping inflation, practically nonexistent health care facilities, and huge concentration camps where even the mildest form of dissent is treated as a major crime and where the victims are subjected to medieval torture. All this is admitted to in virtually all the capitalist papers of the world.

It is no surprise to anybody that President Pak Jung Hi has on his own suspended the so-called Constitution, imprisoned his own bourgeois political opponents, and rules as an absolute dictator subject only to the will and whim of the American military, which really runs that part of the unhappy country. So tight is the grip of the U.S. on the south Korean puppets that they are not even allowed to meet alone with the north Koreans at the Panmunjom meetings. And it is always the U.S. Commander who does the talking.

The U.S. press, however, claims that the population in the south is anti-communist and against unification with the north. If that is the case, why is it necessary to have more than 40,000 U.S. troops in south Korea, plus untold thousands of U.S. civilian personnel—to assist the south Korean military as advisors, technicians, and whatnot?

The south has an army of 700,000. It is equipped with the most modern and powerful weapons, which the U.S. military boasts are fit and combat-ready. If that is so, why has the U.S. placed nuclear bombs, perhaps by the hundreds, in south Korea? If there is a well-equipped, combat-ready army of 700,000 against a smaller army in the north, why the atomic bombs? Why, even more so, was it necessary for the U.S. to send a virtual armada, a naval task force of the U.S., including the nuclear aircraft carrier Midway, plus B-52s from Guam and F-4s and F-111s? And all this against a small nation, the smaller half of Korea.

To top it off, there are no Chinese soldiers in Korea, no Russians, no Cubans—no volunteers from any of the socialist countries.

Why then this utterly shameless and provocative display of U.S. military might with nuclear weapons? Why?—if not for the fact that the utterly corrupt Pak regime could not withstand the blows of its own people without the presence of the U.S. military.

Impact on World Affairs

This unprecedented show of military might against a small country was also meant to threaten the rest of the world. Another major objective of the U.S. in dispatching its naval armada to Korea is to test the depth of the split between China and the USSR and, conversely, to probe the possibility of a revival of Sino-Soviet cooperation in a strategic area where both China and the USSR have a common border with the DPRK.

It is to be noted that an Aug. 21 editorial in Rodong Sinmun (the organ of the Korean Workers' Party) calls upon "the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries and all other countries of the world who love peace (to) direct deeper attention to the critical situation created in Korea and take proper steps for curbing and frustrating the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to start a new war."

If ever there were an opportunity for the Soviet Union and China, the two biggest socialist countries, to show their complete support for another socialist country facing flagrant aggression, it is now. It would be a tremendous demonstration of solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and give heart to all the struggling peoples under the yoke of imperialism—and put flesh into the meaning of proletarian internationalism.

Little has been said in the U.S. about the Colombo conference of non-aligned nations. All 86 voted to demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea. Eighty-six! Together with the Soviet Union and China, that's the bulk of humanity.

Here in this Bicentennial year no document has been quoted more frequently than the Declaration of Independence, which calls for a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind." Well, here we have the overwhelming majority of the human race demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. military from Korea. But the industrialists and financiers who run this country have demonstrated the most indecent contempt for the rest of humanity and hidden the significance of the vote at Colombo on the inside pages of the metropolitan newspapers.

It is not, however, surprising. Doesn't the U.S. capitalist establishment treat the rest of the world with contempt on the question of the Palestinians? And even more recently on southern Africa?

"UN Command"

But, someone will say, it is the UN Command that is in charge of the U.S. military in Korea. That's the most fraudulent of all the fraudulent arguments against the withdrawal of the U.S. military from the peninsula.

The U.S. officer who wears a UN hat at Panmunjom is a lame duck. The "UN Command" is a pure technicality that the U.S. military planners are abusing.

The majority of the UN members are opposed to the UN having anything to do in Korea. They actually voted last year for the dissolution of the UN Command, but by virtue of a technicality of dubious legality, two resolutions were passed.

Even so, anyone can see that by virtue of the 86 countries who voted at Colombo for withdrawal, the so-called UN Command is a lame duck and an abuse of authority. Only U.S. forces are in Korea. It was always a U.S. war, and let it not be forgotten that the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex backed by the financiers and industrialists drove this country into the war in Korea only because the people were unaware of what they were getting into.

But the ruling class was well aware of what it was doing. It didn't even permit Congress to vote on a straight resolution declaring war on north Korea, as is provided in the Constitution. Truman and his military advisers unilaterally announced a "police action" and the U.S. Congress never even had a chance to place a war declaration on the agenda. Congress was confronted with a fait accompli just as in the case of Vietnam.

But in north Korea, where socialist consciousness was already strong, the people were very aware of what they must do. Their struggle against U.S. aggression constitutes one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of the resistance to colonization. The exploits of the Korean people in the 1950-53 war—heroic deeds of men, women, and even children—are truly legendary, as all acquainted with that struggle will readily attest.

Support for the Korean people against U.S. aggression should occupy no less a place in the struggle here than did resistance to the Vietnam War.

The positioning of this huge naval task force equipped with nuclear devices in Korean waters holds the greatest danger, not only to the Korean people, but to the American people as well. It is necessary to alert working class and progressive public opinion in this country to the disastrous course on which the Ford-Kissinger cabal has embarked.

The Pentagon is trying to paint Ford up as a "tough guy" capable of regaining the Pacific as an American lake. In reality he is a sawdust Caesar reflecting the decaying stage of American imperialism—but one whose tragic consequences could cause millions upon millions of casualties at home and abroad.

This message must be brought to the farthest corners of this country to make the American people aware of the great danger they face if the Pentagon has its way.

Tension Increased

The Panmunjom incident was a provocation carefully prearranged and committed by the U.S. imperialists to start a new war in Korea.

The reckless military moves of the U.S. imperialists who resorted to "threat by strength" against the DPRK after the Panmunjom incident clearly prove that the "forestalling attack" strategy of the scoundrels who worked out even the "nine-day operation plan" and "five-day operation plan" and are crying for "quickly winning the war" is being translated into practice and that the "operational line" of the U.S. imperialists linking the United States, Guam, Japan and south Korea is practically under operation.

The Panmunjom incident shows that as long as the U.S. troops remain in south Korea and the anti-popular fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits is maintained under their patronage the tension and the danger of war cannot be removed in Korea nor can the peaceful solution of the reunification question be achieved.

Thus, the tension in Korea is still increasing after the Panmunjom incident.

The U.S. Defence Department announced on Sep. 1 that "B-52" bombers introduced into south Korea would fly another series of training missions beginning September 2.

The U.S. imperialists recently brought these bombers from Guam in the Pacific and staged bombing practice exercises every day over south Korea for ten days from August 20.

A spokesman of the Defence Department said that the "missions" of the bombers "will be flown periodically for an indefinite period" in south Korea.

On Sep. 8 many U.S. fighter planes were moved from Okinawa to south Korea and deployed at their air force bases in Osan and Kunsan.

Earlier, the U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa formally informed the Okinawa prefectural authorities of its scheduled target practice in the northern area of this island from Sep. 9 to 11.

These grave military moves prove that Okinawa has factually become their "starting base" and "attacking base" for invading the DPRK.

On Aug. 26 a U.S. nuclear-powered submarine "Pollack" sneaked into the south Korean waters.

Today various U.S. warships infiltrate into the south Korean waters, beside the task force centering around nuclear-powered attack carrier "Midway" after the Panmunjom incident.

As well, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique more desperately continue provocative war exercises against the northern part.

The south Korean bellicose elements are carrying on large-scale war exercises of the puppet army directed against the north almost every day under the belligerent slogans "completion of war posture" and "establishment of a posture for winning victory at the initial stage of war."

On Sep. 4 they staged a "smoke-screen demonstration" exercise by driving out the puppet ground force unit No. 3229 in the frontline area.

They made much ado about "deceiving tactics", covering with smoke-screen a valley 2 kilometres wide and 6 kilometres long.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are also conducting almost every day war exercises for "night taking-off and landing" and "operation for securing a bridgehead" with the mobilisation of the planes and equipment of the puppet air force.

The Pak military bandits carried out a provocative firing practice in the waters around the Koje-do Island in the South Sea at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists from Sep. 6 to 10.

For this war exercise they proclaimed the waters around the island "firing practice zone", banning the sailing of all ships there.

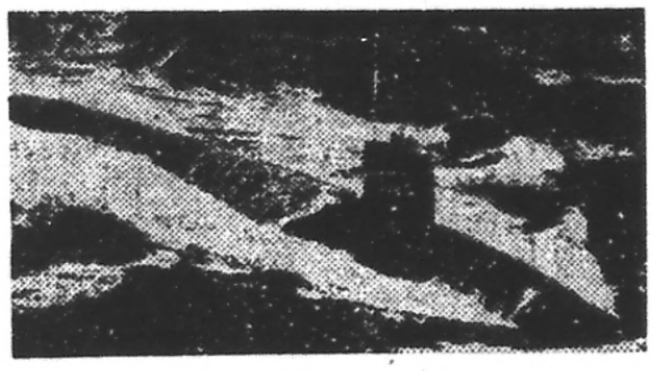


Photo shows the nuclear-powered U.S. submarine "Polack" entering the Korean waters after the Panmunjom incident.

US War Policy and Depression

The United States is making a desperate effort to extricate itself from the most serious economic crisis that the U.S. has experienced in the past 30 years.

U.S. imperialism is seeking a way out by provoking another war of aggression in Korea. It was for this reason that the Panmunjom incident was caused by the U.S. imperialists.

Because a presidential election is to be held this autumn the U.S. rulers have taken every possible measure to give buoyancy to the U.S. economy.

In spite of the fact that the economic indicators, including the rate of unemployment and price indices continued high, the U.S. authorities announced that the GNP and the rate of economic growth rose.

It is clear that this is far from what they call a recovery from recession. The increase in the GNP was deliberately rigged up by the highest-ever military budget geared to meet the demand of the multinationals which intend to monopolize defense industry and export large quantities of weapons. It is undeniable that the monopolies have raked enormous profits by monopolizing defence industry and exporting weapons. Overseas subsidiaries of multinationals marked total sales of $437.7 billion in 1974 alone, up 50 per cent from 1973.

The recovery from recession in the United States was nothing but a recovery for a handful of big enterprises.

The recovery was but shortlived. All the economic indicators are now aggravating.

The "recovery" during a period from the end of last year to the early months of this year was motivated by the desire of the U.S. government, to win public confidence (June 14 Newsweek issue). But consumption began to decline from last May and is going down.

Many enterprises in the U.S., including Chrysler, one of the three biggest car makers, are suffering from deteriorating bussiness or financial difficulties.

The U.S. manufacturing production index marked a 3 per cent decline in April this year compared with what it was two years ago.

The cut in production has directly resulted in an increase in unemployment. The unemployment rate is rising steadily this year, according to U.S. government reports: May—7.3%, June—7.5%, July—7.8%, despite Ford's excuse that the increase in unemployment rate is only temporary.

It is said that there are about 12-15 million unemployed people in the U.S., but the actual condition is more serious.

The unemployment rate among black people is said to be generally over two times the government figure. In New York, 40 per cent of black youths and in Boston, 64 per cent are unemployed.

Prices are skyrocketing under these circumstances.

Learning a bitter lesson from their defeat in the Vietnam War, the U.S. rulers point out that inflation now threatens them, though it was once a means of getting profits.

The director of the U.S. Federal Reserve System said: The cause of inflation in the U.S. is the federal government whose budget has a heavy deficit every year. Owing to the lack of discipline in finances, the U.S. economy has been undermined and a serious recession has been caused in the U.S.

Ford, however, set forth a policy of a balanced finance in his general plan. But, the increase rate of prices is approaching 10 per cent again. Wholesale prices soared by 0.8 per cent in last April, the highest monthly rate in the 6 previous months, and the rate is continuously rising.

Consumer prices are also rising steadily. In last July, they were up 71 per cent from 1971 and up 5.4 per cent from the previous month.

The soaring of consumer prices show clearly that inflation is still going on in the U.S.

Though, Ford declared his determination to resolve the inflation problem, the budgetary deficit in the fiscal 1976 reached $65.6 billion, the heaviest in U.S. history, and a deficit of $100 billion envisaged in the fiscal 1977.

In this way, liabilities of the U.S. Treasury reach $570 billion.

The lowered production and the aggravating inflation have weakened the international competitive position of U.S. goods and is causing a rapid increase in its trade deficit.

Since the beginning of this year, the U.S. has been recording a deficit in its trade balance every month except last May. Last July, in particular, the U.S. chalked up a heavy deficit of $827 million in the trade account. The U.S. Department of Commerce deplored that if this tendency continues, the trade deficit will reach $3 billion in a year.

Due to the growing trade deficit, the U.S. foreign currency and gold reserves decreased by $231 million in last July compared with the previous month.

Thus, the dollar crisis of the U.S. is deepening. The June 14 issue of Newsweek said no improvement in value of the dollar can be expected.

The economic crisis in the U.S. is aggravating because of stagnation of production, bankruptcies of many enterprises, increase in unemployment, deteriorating international balance of payment position and aggravating inflation.

Under these circumstances, the U.S. rulers try to find a way out of the economic crisis in a war of aggression.

Encouraging arms export, the U.S. imperialists are now taking greater interest in introduction of arms into south Korea.

In anticipation of south Korea's new source of revenue, the "defense tax," by which the south Korean "regime" expect to extort $443 million from the south Korean people, the U.S. imperialists sold large quantities of military equipment to south Korea since the last year, including 18 "F 4 D" Phantoms, 60 "F 5 Es," 20 "Harpoon" missiles and other such as warships, "Tow" missiles and communication equipment.

Quite recently, Kissinger has made a contract with the Iranian king to barter U.S. arms for Iranian oil.

Realizing that they can not overcome the economic crisis through arms export alone, the U.S. imperialists began to further intensify their war provocation policy.

Ford and Kissinger have been threatening the Third World countries, saying that if they should impose an embargo on the export of oil, the U.S. would not hesitate to resort to military action.

Recently, even U.S. Secretary of Commerce Richardson said that if the Arab countries imposed an embargo on the export of oil again, the U.S. would be compelled to launch large scale military action.

However, neither threat nor appeasement through economic "aid" as a bait can destroy the firm solidarity among Third World countries and non-aligned countries.

The Panmunjom incident faked up by the U.S. imperialists to intensify tension in Korea and bring it to the brink of war is nothing but a struggle of those who have been plunged into the economic crisis.

In order to further strengthen war preparations, the U.S. compiled a military budget of over $100 billion for fiscal 1977.

Instead of helping the U.S. imperialists overcome the economic crisis, their war provocations will only result in expediting the fall of U.S. imperialism itself.

Hoax? Phony?

Below, an article by PETE PERKINS headlined "Since the Maine Is A Hoax, What Else Is Phony?":

When Lyndon Johnson needed an excuse to massively invade Vietnam, he staged the Gulf of Tonkin incident, now an acknowleged hoax. At a time when Ford is threatening a new war in Korea over a single tree on the DMZ, it's somewhat embarrassing for the Pentagon to learn that one of their own has just published a report proving that the charges that a Spanish mine blew up the battleship Maine, triggering the Spanish-American War of 1898, were also phony.

According to Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, the Navy's leading expert on nuclear-powered navigation, "characteristics of the damage to the Maine are consistent with a large internal explosion and show no evidence of a rupture that would have resulted from a contact or near-contact mine." He goes on in his report, entitles "How the Battleship Maine Was Destroyed," to say that a spontaneous combustion fire in a coal bunker set off several internal explosions that sunk the Maine and killed 266 U.S. sailors. We can presume that, if this evidence is apparent 78 years after the event, U.S. investigators at the time must have suggested the truth.

This is in stark contrast to the findings of a 1911 Navy "inquiry" that officialized the claim of U.S. expansionists like Theodore Roosevelt that a Spanish subsurface mine had sunk the Maine. Roosevelt led the charge up San Juan Hill that turned Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines from Spanish colonies into U.S. neocolonies.

Rickover calls the Maine incident "an important turning point in American history," and indeed it was. But the real and most significant difference between the Maine and the Gulf of Tonkin hoaxes is that the Maine marked the beginning of U.S. imperialist expansion while the Gulf of Tonkin was an attempt to retrieve it from decline.

Ford may desire a new war in Korea, but there can be nothing but defeat for U.S. imperialism from any such mad adventure.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (360) 0181-5. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)